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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

The usual full report of Monday's proceedings is crowded out of Tuesday's Standard, by the long detail of proceedings in the Senate on Saturday last. That day had been devoted to the appointment of magistrates, and was mainly occupied in squabbles, calling the ayes and noes, &c., &c. As the sessions of that day and Monday have produced a good deal of talk out of doors, we give some samples of the Standard's report of them, as follows:—

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A SCENE.

A message, received from the House, to go forthwith into the appointment of Justices of the Peace, was now concurred in.

Mr. McDonald was called to the Chair.

Pending the receipt of recommendations of justices from the House, a few members of the Senate indulged in a little pleasantry, as follows: One Senator moved that the new speaker be required to deliver his inaugural and to explain how Cain came to be branded with a horse shoe. Another, that instead of a copy of the Rev. Code, the justices of the peace for Person should each be furnished with a pair of shoes, which was amended by a third Senator by adding No. 12's to shoes. The Senator from Person moved to give the justices of Bertie each a barrel of herrings. Another moved to strike out "barrel of herrings" and insert "a good shirt," &c.

A message was now received from the House transmitting sundry recommendations and asking the Senate's concurrence.

The list for *Anson* was first taken up.

Mr. Turner asked the Senator from that county if he had examined the list, and if the men recommended were of good character. He proceeded to address the Senate on the general question of magistrates, pointing out Senators' duties and those he had cut out for himself.

Mr. Guyther did not think it a part of Mr. Turner's duty to lecture the Senate on morality.

Mr. Turner did not lecture, but he would object, and had the right to do so, to any immoral character. He objected to the levity with which this business had begun.

Messrs. Cherry and Cuningham twitted Mr. Turner for his fling at levity in the face of the fact that he had always been a leader in it, and had promised to lead it on the present occasion.

Mr. Turner considered the constitution put him in a ridiculous position when it called upon him to vote for men he did not know. He was determined not to vote so, and would insist upon calling for the ayes and noes on every person on the lists separately. Mr. Turner continued at length amidst calls to order and much confusion, and in the midst of one his finest flights of imagination,

A message was received from the House inquiring the price of peanuts and whiskey. (Loud laughter.)

The list from Anson was passed upon, and others taken up.

The same or a similar course was pursued on each by Mr. Turner.

Several Senators complained that Mr. Turner should set himself up as the special guardian of North Carolina and call the ayes and noes and object because *he* did not know all the persons recommended, and that he should constitute himself the judge of the respectability of the State.

Mr. Turner replied—was again and again called to order, amidst the utmost confusion.

Mr. Gorrell moved to take all the recommendations from the table in a body, and pass upon them, for it was evident the list could not be gone through with to-day.

Mr. Turner protested. Was it the intention of the Senator to appoint perjurers, forgers and villains to the administration of justice? He would resist this movement if it kept the Senate till next December. He would prove that such characters were on the lists—he would never consent to their appointment.

Mr. Gorrell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Edney moved to take up at once all those counties to whose lists there were no objections.

Messrs. Turner and Cowper insisted that every name should be read.

The ayes and noes had frequently been called by Mr. Turner up to this time, and over two hours had already been wasted in passing upon about half a dozen counties.

Nash county was now taken up.

Mr. Turner demanded to know from Mr. Battle if this list contained nothing but respectable men, and if all were suitable.

Mr. Battle replied that he considered them all suitable but one. He would state this candidly. There had been no difficulty or difference between him (Mr. B.) and that person; but he was not fit for the office—he was destitute of moral thought and feeling; he was wholly incompetent and unfit, and he could testify to it from information, from personal knowledge and from the evidence of the man's father-in-law, and from the fact that he was incompetent to take care of his wife and not able to take care of himself. That man was Andrew Cooke. He hoped the Senate would concur in these views, and "knock" him off the list.

Mr. Lankford asked what charges were alleged against Mr. Cooke? Had he not filled the office of justice of the peace in Wilson county, and was there any charge against him there? He asked the Senate if this man was to be condemned without a hearing or a chance to defend himself, by the mere assertion of Mr. Battle? He contended the Senate should be *satisfied* before they took action upon so important a question. There might be something else in it.

Mr. Turner demanded the ayes and noes.

Mr. Battle repeated his charges. He spoke from personal knowledge and from the statements of Cooke's father-in-law. He (C.) had married that man's daughter and had failed to protect her; he had traded with *niggers* and had done everything to disgrace himself, generally and particularly. He (B.) did not say this because Cooke had voted against him—did not know that he did so—did not want him to vote for him. One of the Commoners (Mr. Lewis) had promised to get Cooke appointed because he supported him in the late election.

Mr. Pool moved to strike out the name of Cooke.

Mr. Lankford moved to send back the list to the House to enable the Commoner to defend his nominee.

Mr. Turner got the floor.

The Speaker ruled the discussion out of order.

Here another scene of the wildest confusion took place. Mr. Turner resisted the ruling of the Speaker on several points. On one, as to his right to the floor, he appealed, and called for the ayes and noes. Chair sustained, 27 to 6.

The question of laying the entire list on the table, Mr. Turner again calling the ayes and noes, resulted, aye 26, no 7—Mr. Battle voting to lay on the table.

Mr. Turner moved a call of the house. Withdrawn. He next moved to adjourn, with ayes and noes—rejected. He now moved a call of the house.

County of *Orange* next taken up.

It was moved to add Wm. A. Graham to the list.

Mr. Turner moved a call of the house. Ruled out of order, there being no rule to warrant the call.

Mr. Turner appealed—ayes and noes. Chair sustained, 26 to 5.

Mr. Miller moved to adjourn—rejected, 27 to 4.

[The name of Mr. Graham was inadvertently omitted from the list for Orange in the House. One of the Commoners put it on in the Senate, but thinking it improper after the list had left the House, struck it off again. It was insisted by Mr. Cowper that the name should be re-inserted, and he made a motion to that effect. After the above explanation by Messrs. Donnell, Person and others, a motion to *add* the name was put and carried.]

Mr. Miller moved to reconsider the vote re-inserting the name of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Cowper called for the ayes and noes. Ruled out of order, no such vote having been taken.

The journal was read and the vote to "add" the name was found recorded.

Here followed a long discussion on points of order by Messrs. Turner and Cowper, they insisting that the vote had been taken and that the clerk had failed to do his duty in not recording it.

The chair ruled Mr. Miller's motion out of order. Mr. Miller appealed—chair sustained, 29 to 3.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the name of Graham was "added" was adopted—20 to 14.

Mr. Miller moved te adjourn. Mr. Turner called for the ayes and noes—rejected, 28 to 4.

Mr. Edney moved to "add" the name of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Turner insisted the motion was out of order.

The Speaker called Mr. Turner to order—he refused to take his seat. Loud cries of "order," "order;" but he continued, and the Speaker giving way, he proceeded to address the Senate in the midst of great confusion. Addressing himself to the list he said the name of Graham "was put in to sweeten it." But Orange did not need Graham nor any other on the list. It was an outrage to add that name or any other. He looked over it and said it was a list of full blooded democrats or renegades; and if the list from Camden was laid aside because it contained all whigs, this too should be laid aside. Orange needed to be purged rather than otherwise. Last court one of her magistrates had been fined $50 for compounding a felony. He (Mr. T.) did not stand there to defend every dog because he came from Orange. He asked the Senate not to make one more magistrate for that county. It took too many hands from the roads. He exhibited a list sent to him, "but," said he, "I shan't recommend one of them," and it contained, he said, renegades, whigs and democrats. No petition had been presented for the appointment of those sent from the House, and he moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Humphrey denied Mr. T.'s statement relative to the petitions. Two petitions had been sent from the county of Orange.

Mr. Turner had not seen them. He withdrew his motion.

Mr. Edney made a fierce onslaught on Mr. Turner. Any man of brains could understand that Senators were not disposed to make magistrates of felons and scoundrels, as the Senator would seem to argue by his estimate of his own countymen. If it was his intention to object to those of Orange why not do so without assuming the right to interrogate every Senator on that floor? He had proclaimed to the world that one of his own countymen had compounded a felony, and in doing so he showed his own feelings but could gain nothing by it. Why should he continue to outrage the decorum of that and the other house by his factious opposition and needless waste of time; and he had now made a motion to condemn his own people under the specious pretext of working the roads.

Mr. Turner replied and showed the necessity for his course and the service he was rendering to the State in weeding out her scoundrels. He dwelt on the picture drawn by Mr. Battle of *his* countyman—trading with negroes, swapping whiskey for stolen corn, and he claimed that as the first fruits of his labor. He moved to indefinitely postpone, and called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Edney hoped the list would be endorsed, the opposition of Mr. Turner to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Leach supported the motion of Mr. Turner. The motion was rejected—aye 9, no 26.

Mr. Edney's motion was now adopted—aye 31, no, Messrs. Turner, Leach and Miller.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out Richard Ashe. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Turner appealed, and called the ayes and noes. Chair sustained.

Mr. Turner took the floor. Mr. Guyther rose to a question of order. Confusion and cries of "order."

The chair ruled Mr. Turner out of order.

Mr. Turner persisted in keeping the floor in the midst of a storm of "order," "order"—the chair failing to enforce the rules. [This scene exceeded all others during the session and produced feelings of profound regret and deep disgust. The total want of respect for the chair or the Senate was loudly talked of and as loudly condemned, while the want of decision on the part of the Speaker was a source of regret. It appeared as if matters had now gained their culminating point, and the uproar gave place to comparative silence.]

Mr. Turner moved to strike out Owen Long.—Ruled out of order. Appeal and ayes and noes. Chair sustained.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out another name. Loud cries of "order," "order."

The recommendations of the House were at length concurred in.

Mr. Speaker Clark now returned to the chair, it being 6¼ o'clock.

Mr. Edney moved to concur in all the nominations on the table.

Mr. Turner objected.

The Speaker suggested that the course proposed was quite unusual and had better not be pressed.

Mr. Edney withdrew the motion.

Mr. Cowper moved to add to the list for Orange the name of John Allison. [The Orange list being disposed of.]

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.—Appeal—ayes and noes—chair sustained.

[Here a sharp controversy, which shortly became somewhat personal, took place between Mr. Turner and Mr. Guyther, and in which Mr. Edney took a part. The Speaker stopped it in time to prevent anything more than words.]

A motion to adjourn failed.

Union county was next.

Mr. Turner objected to the name of W. H. Simpson, as an "infamous character," and moved he be struck off the list. He entered into the question generally again and for about the tenth time, and spoke of Mr. Simpson specially. He had been tried for perjury, he said, and for forgery, and he, (Mr. T.,) would prove it.

The question of concurring resulted—aye 24, no 10.

Mr. Turner moved to reconsider the vote just taken by which W. H. Simpson was made a justice of the peace. He proceeded to address the Senate once more on the general question, and referred to the charges he had made against Mr. Simpson. He proposed to have a statement from the Senator from Union and from Mr. H. C. Jones as to the facts. Ruled out of order, one of the parties not being competent.

Mr. Bledsoe resisted the motion. The list had come to the Senate with the endorsement of the House and the representative from Union there, who was more likely to know the character and standing of the gentleman objected to than Mr. Turner. He asked Mr. Turner if Mr. Simpson had not been appointed by one of our judges to the clerkship of the Superior Court subsequently to the time at which these charges of perjury and forgery were reported to be preferred, and if he was not elected after that to the same office by the people of Union county. Mr. Turner dodged the question, but was pressed by Mr. Bledsoe to answer squarely and directly, if at all.

Mr. Walkup (of Union) was at length got up, and made a statement from which it appeared that Mr. Simpson had been indicted for perjury, and, in reference to the question of forgery, he had signed his name, as a magistrate of Union, to executions on a judgment out of date. For this he was indicted also, but the proceedings were abandoned on the condition of Simpson's resigning his commission as a justice of the peace, which he did. Mr. Walkup also stated that the character of Mr. Simpson had been reformed since these transactions, to what extent he (Mr. W.) could not say. He also bore testimony to the business qualifications of Simpson as a magistrate and otherwise, which he designated as "first-rate." He added that Simpson's name had been struck off a list of proposed magistrates at a former session. In answer to questions from Mr. Guyther he said Simpson had not been convicted for perjury; he might have been appointed clerk of the Superior Court, subsequently to these charges, by one of the judges—was deputy under Mr. Ingram and filled his place after he had left the State; was subsequently elected clerk by the people and was now clerk of the Superior Court.

Mr. Guyther insisted that this testimony amounted to nothing, as the accused had been acquitted of one charge and not convicted on the other.

Mr. Leach would as soon swallow a porcupine tail foremost as vote for such a man.

Mr. Guyther had not pledged himself to vote for him, but he asked for full justice for a man wrongfully charged—this he was bound to believe, seeing the manner in which he came endorsed.

Mr. Cuningham moved to lay the list for Union on the table. Mr Turner called the ayes and noes. Adopted—27 to 9.

And so the scene of confusion continued, Mr. Turner being the most prominent actor in it, till 20 minutes past midnight, when the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday, after a continuous session of about 14½ hours, during which the ayes and noes were called twenty-eight times.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. Morehead offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to publish historical documents prepared by Messrs. Hawks and Swain, at an expense not exceeding —— each volume.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, obtained leave to withdraw his bill to charter the Relief Bank.

In the Senate, on Monday, the quarreling about Magistrates was continued throughout the day.

In the Commons, on Monday, the Greensborough and Danville Railroad Bill was the order. Gov. Morehead spoke with great ability in its favor. Mr. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, replied, and Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, was speaking in reply to him when the House adjourned.

The Revenue Bill.—The Revenue bill is now in the hands of the State printer. We have not had time to examine its provisions carefully, but we observe that the bill proposes on land twenty cents on the hundred dollar's value, and eighty cents on the poll.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Correction.—We learn that we were mistaken in the statement which we recently made, that the position of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was tendered to Judge Ruffin and declined before it was bestowed on Judge Pearson. We made the statement on common street rumor, taking it for granted it was true. We make this correction in justice to ourselves as well as to other journals in the State, that have repeated our statement referred to above as true.

Raleigh Standard.

First Boat Through.—Though the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal will not be completed until the 1st of March, it was sufficiently advanced last week to admit the passage of the largest canal boat in the United States, which was towed through by the little steamer Calypso.

Coal Oil.—A bargain was concluded last week between the Union Coal and Oil Company, of Maysville, Ky., and certain parties at Boston, Mass., by which the former agreed to furnish the latter two thousand gallons of the crude coal oil per day during the next two years. The price to be paid is 33½ cents per gallon—amounting to over $400,000 in the two years.

Very Hard Up.—The Treasury Department was compelled last week to refuse payment of an overdue $100 Treasury note, for want of money! So the papers say.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1859.

THE RAILROAD BILL.—Notwithstanding the unexpected defeat in the Senate on Tuesday, our friends write in good spirits from Raleigh. They are satisfied that nearly every body *wishes* the bill to pass; and "when there's a will, there's a way." We don't despair, by any means.

The Bill will come up again on Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE SCENES.—We copy a portion of the disorderly proceedings in the Senate on Saturday last, for the purpose of informing our readers of the nature of the difficulty. The Standard contains much more of the same sort, but we give enough of it.

We do not admire Mr. Turner's mode of proceeding, but we entirely concur with him in the belief that some remedy should be provided for the shameful appointments frequently made by the Legislature, or rather by the members from each county, of bad men, and incompetent men, and party men, to the responsible and honorable office of Justice of the Peace, an office which is in some respects the fountain head of the Judiciary. How the evil is to be remedied, we know not. But that it is an evil, every man of common observation in almost any county in the State can testify. Disgraceful appointments are made by members, to reward men for party services in electing the members.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.—We hope that the Legislature will adopt the proposition of some member to confer upon the Board of Trustees the power to fill vacancies in their body. That the power would be exercised with a view to the advantage of that noble State Institution, cannot be doubted. It is no answer to this to say that the Board rarely has a full meeting. That is true; but those who do attend meetings are the best and most judicious friends of the institution, the least likely of all to be moved by any unworthy motive.

How is it now? The Legislature makes selections upon grounds of personal and party friendship. The prosperity of the University is not the first or chief consideration. And it is certainly rather indelicate for members so frequently to divide the honor among themselves—the empty honor, perhaps we ought to say, in view of the little attention bestowed by the elected generally on the affairs of the institution. But this is as nothing compared with the habit recently fallen into of electing Trustees *as* Democrats or *as* Whigs. A few days ago a democrat proposed, in what seems to have been regarded as an excess of liberality, to give the Opposition party four out of the twelve Trustees to be elected. The House laid the motion on the table. Whether a sense of shame came over the majority, or they thought it was too great a concession to make, the report does not inform us. We confess that we felt mortified. A State institution, built up by the common consent and with the united means of all parties—Republicans and Federalists, Democrats and Whigs,—patronized too by fathers and sons of all parties,—come to be regarded as two-thirds a democratic institution, or as in any sense or in any degree a party institution! It is a very sad and humiliating consideration.

We hope that the members of the Legislature will relinquish the power, and divest themselves of the temptation thus to dwarf the University from a State to a party institution. Otherwise we may have Professors and Tutors also selected because of their party politics, and then democratic youths going there and Opposition youths seeking some other place, perhaps in some other State, in which to prosecute their studies.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—*Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road.*—Bill reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements, to amend its charter. Instead of endorsing the Company's bonds, as provided in the charter, proposes an exchange of bonds, State for Company: *provided*, that the Treasurer shall not issue the bonds unless he has means to pay the interest without borrowing. The amount of aid already pledged to the company is not changed by the bill; it is sought only to change the mode of giving aid, experience having shown that State Bonds command much higher prices than Bonds endorsed by the State.

A Freehold Homestead.—Bill introduced by Mr. Outlaw, of Bertie. Upon petition, authorises the County Court to appoint three freeholders to lay off from petitioner's lands a Homestead not exceeding 50 acres, including the dwelling; if in town, 2 acres, including dwelling. Homestead not subject to execution for debts afterwards contracted. Husband not to sell, except by the same process required to sell lands of married women. Widow entitled to it as dower, unless she marries again; in that case two-thirds of its value to go to first husband's heirs.

Limited Partnerships.—Bill authorizing them, introduced by Mr. Sparrow of Beaufort. Such partnerships may consist of one or more persons, who are general partners, and are jointly and severally responsible as partners now are by law; and, of one or more persons who contribute in actual cash payments a specific sum as capital to the common stock, who are called special partners, and who are not liable for the debts of the partnership, beyond the funds so contributed to the capital. To prevent fraud, affidavits, registration and publication of the terms of the contract are required.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,877,696 bales, against 1,118,611 to same date in 1858. Increase 759,085.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Tuesday's Proceedings.—From our Reporter.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

In the Senate to-day, the Coal Fields Railroad bill came up. A number of amendments to provide means for payment of the interest and bonds were introduced, discussed and voted down. An amendment was introduced that it should not cross the North Carolina or Wilmington & Weldon Railroads; the last named Road was stricken out and the amendment adopted. Another amendment that when it connected with the North Carolina Road it should not be farther West than Morrisville, which was rejected. A long discussion occurred on all these amendments. The bill then came up for its passage, 3d reading, and the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Bledsoe, Cherry, Davidson, Davis, Dobson, Edney, Gilmore, Gorrell, Houston, McDonald, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Steele, Straughn, Thomas, Walkup, Ward and Worth—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Battle, Blount, Brown, Cowper, Cunningham, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, Miller, Pitchford, Pool, Speight, Taylor, Turner and Whitaker—21.

The vote being announced, Mr. Clarke said he felt called upon to use the privilege accorded to him of voting when he deemed proper. He did not think it right to extend the State's liabilities farther; therefore, he should vote in the negative, —which vote defeated the bill.

There is very little doubt but the bill will be to-morrow reconsidered and passed.

In the House, the Danville Connection was again under discussion, in committee of the whole. It will probably come up as unfinished business for several days.

Mr. Caldwell's Relief Bank was to-day re-introduced by Mr. Dula.

Mr. Morehead introduced a resolution to distribute a copy of Hawks's History to each Common School in the State.

Mr. Fries, a bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, [appoints travelling toll-takers.]

Mr. Shaw, another bill [the first has been lost in some way] to amend the charter of the Cheraw & Coal Fields Road. Mr. Shaw also introduced a bill to incorporate the Little River and Cane Creek Navigation Company.

So far a great many private bills have passed the House; but no measure of any great importance. The rapidity of getting through business is due in some measure to Mr. Settle's industry; but the very efficient Clerk of the House, Mr. Cantwell, must come in for his full share of the credit.

The Revenue Bill is the special order for the 17th inst.

We learn from other sources, that the vote stood at first, 22 for, 16 against. Then five Senators came in and asked to vote No. This left it 22 to 21. The Speaker then voted No, as he had a right to do, making a tie, which, by the Rules, defeats the bill. Some of the five would not have come in or voted No, but that they believed the Speaker would have allowed the bill to pass.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 12.

The news most gratifying to you will be that the Coal Fields Road bill was reconsidered in the Senate to-day.

The bill to alter the Constitution so as to tax negroes *ad valorem*, was then taken up, and Mr. Bledsoe occupied about two hours in a speech in its favor. The Senate adjourned upon his concluding.

The debate upon the Danville Connection still continues in the House. That body being in the committee of the whole, Mr. Settle led off in a speech of some length and ability, and most certainly of telling effect. He asked who are the gentlemen opposing the Danville Connection by their voices upon this floor? The members from Edgecombe, Wayne, Granville and Franklin Counties, which invariably vote against all appropriations and schemes of Internal Improvement. What right had the gentleman from Edgecombe to constitute himself the peculiar guardian of North Carolina's system of Internal Improvements when his vote will be found recorded against every measure to perfect that scheme? He asked Mr. Bridgers, if he would vote for taking the restrictions off the Western Extension and for the bill to aid the Coal Fields Road? Mr. B. replied no. Mr. Settle then asked him if he would vote for the bill to provide for a survey to Ducktown and for the bill to exchange bonds with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road? Mr. B. replied in a negative manner but rather evasively. Mr. B. asked Mr. Settle if he would vote for these measures, and he replied that he should. Mr. Settle in speaking of Edgecombe and its representatives, and their title to be talking about the dear interests of North Carolina, said what a spectacle is presented to Government and Congress at Washington. But a few days since this Legislature passed resolutions concerning the coal deposits on Deep River, and urged our Representatives to use every exertion to secure the location of the workshops on Deep River, and on yesterday, when the bill to afford an outlet for that coal and iron had passed, the Speaker of the Senate, a member from Edgecombe—this county which looks so well to the public interest—without any responsibility resting upon him, took it upon himself to lay his veto upon the bill. Mr. Settle's speech was one of the ablest of the session, and was listened to with very great attention.

Mr. Dortch followed him in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Leak introduced a bill to compel sheriffs to give bond for collecting taxes for county subscriptions to Railroads.

Mr. Dockery, a bill to allow County Courts to tax certain property not now taxed by them. Ordered to be printed. This gentleman has been detained at home for some time by illness of his family, but returned to take his seat on yesterday.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 12, 1859.

The Rail Road Bill has been reconsidered, 27 to 13, with a good prospect of final passage.

Last night, Henry W. Miller, Esq., delivered a lecture in the Hall of the House of Commons in aid of the Mount Vernon fund. The Hall was filled to overflowing, with the most *appreciative* audience I have ever seen. The orator's theme was a review of a sentence in Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great, in which he says in substance, that the 18th century produced nothing great, grand or glorious, either physical or mental.

Mr. Miller enquired whether this judgment was true, and launched out upon the ocean of the 18th century—its men, wars, arts, science, laws, learning, and religion,—all grouped together in his own glowing language. And in strains of eloquence that spell-bound all hearts, he vindicated the fame of the 18th century.

The masterpiece of his effort was when he formed a picture and inscribed upon it the names of Marlborough, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, and Washington. Under the first he wrote "Avarice;" under the second, "Rapacity;" under the third, "Unhallowed Ambition;" and under the fourth, "All my aims are for God and man and my country." The Lecture as a whole was the most masterly I have ever listened to, and of itself ranks Henry W. Miller high among the intellectual men of the 19th century.

DEEP RIVER.—We copy the two following paragraphs from the Wilmington papers of Tuesday last. We wish to give every one his due, but it is certainly hard to get reliable information from the rivers above. Here are the Wilmington papers expecting the boats yesterday, with guns charged to salute them; whilst our information is, that the aforesaid boats were yesterday lying at Jones's Lock, 8 miles above this place, unable to get past it, for the reason that the gates of the Lock had been washed away during the late fresh.

Then a few days ago the same Wilmington papers announced the arrival there of a boat from Haywood, "after passing *through* ten Locks," as they said; which must have been the most marvellous boating feat on record, since the said ten Locks were, according to our information, *from thirty to forty feet under water.*

The Boats from Deep River are expected here to-morrow with Coal, and we learn that our citizens are making arrangements to greet them on their arrival, with a salvo of 100 guns.—*Wil. Herald.*

Deep River.—We have just seen Mr. Jesse J. Cassidey, who arrived here on Sunday, from the Deep River work, where he left his father, James Cassidey, Esq., President of the Company, on Friday last, about ten miles above Lockville, with the steamer *Haughton*, and a large Flat in tow; said Flat being loaded with Coal, Iron and Copper Ore, Soapstone, Wheat, Flour, Cotton, Dried Fruit and country produce generally. Mr. Cassidey looks for his father here to-morrow or next day, with the products. His arrival should be hailed by the people of Wilmington as an auspicious event, establishing the existence of a communication, however imperfectly constructed, with the Mines.

Mr. Cassidey also informs us that he has received from the lock-tender at Silver Run, a letter dated on the 4th inst., stating that the late freshet had done some damage to the lock at that place, but none that could not be repaired in a day. He had heard of no damage at any other point.

It is probable that some mistakes were made, owing to the fact that a good quantity of dressed timber had been placed on the bank of the river in the vicinity of Red Rock Dam, and this timber floating off and down the stream, naturally gave rise to the impression that a considerable portion of the works had been carried off. We may make our Fayetteville cotemporaries unhappy by stating this fact, but we can't help it.—*Wil. Journal.*

Used Up.—We used to know a very clever fellow of whom it was said that his friends could always tell when he was "in for it," by his commencing to talk of Thomas W. Dorr and the Rhode Island War. Those acquainted with the Fayetteville *Observer* can always tell when it is hard run, by its commencing to abuse the worthy citizens of the County of New Hanover. It virtually acknowledges this by turning its sneers against our "Kaintuck" and "Holly Shelter" readers, as it does in its last issue. It amounts to a confession of defeat and as such we accept it, although we hardly cared to drive our contemporary to the wall—quite so badly. Its other attempts at begging the question are just as impotent and equally indicative of failure. It can go.—*Wil. Jour.*

And *this* is all the response the Wilmington Journal can make to a conviction, (by its own contradictory editorials,) of slanderous untruths against the hospitality of Fayetteville to a delegation of Wilmington gentlemen, and against the Observer for a pretended withholding of Wilkes's Letter! Better look these things in the face, Mr. Journal, confess, "tell the truth and shame the devil," and no longer attempt to shelter yourself in the benighted regions of "Holly Shelter" and "Kaintuck."

MARRIED,

At Shannondale, near Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening, Dec'r 22, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Major ANGUS SHAW and Miss MARY H. JENKINS, daughter of James Jenkins, Esq.

In Moore county, on the 30th Dec'r, by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN THOMAS to Miss JENNET WICKER. Also, by the same, on the 9th Jan'y, Mr. JASPER THOMAS, to Miss JANE HUCKABEE, daughter of Richard Huckabee, Esq.

On the 6th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Sinclair, ROBERT S. MOORE, to Miss CATHARINE, youngest daughter of Col. Donald McQueen, of Robeson county.

In the upper end of Richmond county, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. M. McQueen, Mr. M. D. BETHUNE to Miss M. A. McFADYEN, all of Richmond.

In Caldwell county, Texas, at the residence of Col. L. C. Huff, on Dec'r 21, 1858, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. W. H. McKELLAR, of Gonzales co., Texas, to Miss MARY C. HUFF, of Caldwell county.

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,
Under the Name and Style of
STEDMAN & HORNE, Jun'r,
Have associated themselves together in a general
Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business.
And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.
Their stock consists in part of the following articles:
Brown, Crushed and Loaf SUGAR;
Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
Butter, Cheese and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel in Bbls., Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.
Next door to D. & W. McLaurin,
Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. 64*3m

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.
Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

FAYETTEVILLE & COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.

Debate in the Senate, Tuesday, Jan'y 11, 1859.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, the bill to aid in the construction and equipment of the Western and Coalfields railroad was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Leach said he had voted against the bill when it was proposed to exchange bonds to the amount of $600,000, under a sense of duty. He had since voted for the bill on the second reading and had found his constituents approved of that vote. Subsequent events on that floor had changed his mind; for he had seen that the Governor was allowed to put his hand into the treasury without hindrance in the case of the refitting of the executive mansion. That had changed his mind. Another reason was the depreciation of our State bonds, which had gone down by the action of this Legislature some way or other, 10 or 15 per cent. Then see how his resolutions on the public lands were treated. He could not go for the bill.

Mr. Cowper moved an amendment—that to meet the principal of the bonds to be issued by the State for this work, a tax of ½ of 1 per cent. valuation of land should be levied, and 2 cents on the poll, to be collected as other taxes and paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be kept as a separate fund for this purpose. If the Legislature was going to make appropriations it should provide the means to meet them. In the event that the State should never be called on to pay these bonds, the fund could be applied to some other purpose.

Mr. Steele reminded the Senator that personal security to the amount of $50,000 to secure the interest on the bonds was already provided for. He saw no use for the amendment and it ought not to be sustained by the friends of the bill. He (Mr. S.) had no personal interest whatever in the matter, but a desire to see the prosperity of the State and as a friend of the development of the State's resources.

Mr. Cowper was sustained in his position by the commissioners of the sinking fund, who recommended in their report that provision should be made to meet all future appropriations.

Mr. Edney was not one of those Senators who vote differently on the third from what they did on the second reading. The amendment was a revenue bill—to meet a debt which could not possibly accrue for thirty years. It was time enough to talk of revenue when it was needed—if it ever could be needed in this case. The present bill secured the State against any loss, if it were possible to give security by a bill. The effect of the amendment would be to kill the measure, and for one he was against it. He insisted the State ran no risk in this case. But if the Legislature had got no State pride—were determined to vote down all appropriations, whatever their necessity, why then let this bill be voted down.

Mr. Cowper said there was a possibility of loss, and instanced the Raleigh & Gaston railroad, in which individual bonds were given, and in which the State lost everything.

Mr. Leach concurred with Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Edney thought Mr. Leach did not understand the provisions of the bill, and proceeded to enlighten him by explaining them.

Mr. Bledsoe offered an amendment to Mr. Cowper's amendment—proposing to strike out "land" and insert ½ of 1 per cent. on the cash value of all the taxable property in the State, except slaves subject to capitation tax, and to pay over any excess, after meeting the principal of the bonds to the commissioners of the sinking fund. Mr. Bledsoe concurred with Mr. Cowper in the necessity of providing means for paying the debts of the State as they are incurred—he agreed with that Senator thus far, but he differed with him as to the means of doing this. While that Senator would provide for the payment of our debts, he singles out the land owner and slave owner alone, and excepts all other species of property. Why not place the taxes on all species of property? Why single out the owner of slaves and the poor man with a mere tract of land? Mr. B. could not understand it." When the question was before the committee to provide for the payment of all the debts of the State, he (Mr. Cowper) had refused to vote a sufficient sum. Mr. Bledsoe thought the object of Mr. Cowper's motion was to kill the bill. If not, said Mr. B., let him join me, shoulder to shoulder, to tax all species of property to meet this debt.

Mr. Cowper replied, but his remarks were quite irrelevant to the subject—being entirely on the subject of taxation.

Mr. Bledsoe followed and insisted the object was to kill the bill. Mr. Cowper proposed to exempt in his amendment one class of persons from the payment of the proposed tax—a class best able to bear it. It was unfair to put a tax of two cents on the man working for his daily bread and exempt men with large investments in bank stocks and other stocks. He called upon Mr. Cowper, if he was in earnest in his professions as to meeting this debt, to march up as he ought and as he *will* have to do in a few years, and tax all species of property.

Mr. Gorrell did not look on this as a sectional work—it was important to all the best interests of the State. He could not see why it should be trammelled by a revenue bill or a sinking fund. He opposed the amendments. There was a gerat difference between this road and almost all others. They were affected by the weather—in the failure of crops by unpropitious seasons, and in the check to passenger travel in bad weather; this road, on the contrary, had a never-failing source of wealth, in the rich deposits of minerals buried in the Deep river valley. He instanced the testimony of Prof. Emmons, who bore a high reputation as a geologist in Europe as well as America, of Dr. Jackson, of Boston, and of Com. Wilkes. He alluded to the conclusive evidence of the latter gentleman, as bringing the eyes of the nation upon us and as increasing the value of our State bonds to par and above par. The national foundry in connection with our State had raised our bonds and would tend to keep them up. But, said he, let it go forth to the world that North Carolina, in the face of the lights before her—in the full blaze of the light of the nineteenth century, had refused to charter a railroad forty miles long, with such assurances too, and the world will at once conclude that the boasted wealth of the Deep river valley is all humbug. He hoped the amendments would not be adopted, and that the bill would stand or fall on its merits.

Mr. Edney followed. After speaking at some length on the revenue question he concluded with an appeal to Senators to be governed by feelings of patriotism and not by a contracted policy. He called upon them to defeat the bill on its merits rather than cripple and break it down by amendments, and drew attention to the good effects of Com. Wilkes's letter and the consequent depression on the public mind in the event of the defeat of this bill.

Mr. Bledsoe said there was no Senator on that floor could be more confidently relied on to vote for the bill than he, and therefore his amendment could not be intended to cripple the bill. He was astonished at Mr. Gorrell's fling at him on the question of revenue, forgetful of the fact that his (Mr. B's) bill to alter the constitution on that subject was the special order for to-day at 11 o'clock: And did Mr. Gorrell think he knew so little of his duties as to offer a bill in violation of the constitution? His resolution to amend was misunderstood by Mr. Cowper, for it proposed to tax all slaves not subject to capitation tax. His object in that amendment was to place Mr. Cowper right on the record—to keep his nose to the grindstone. He knew that Senator's position.

Mr. Cowper said Mr. Bledsoe's threats should not deter him in his course. He would keep himself right on the record.

Mr. Cherry concurred with Mr. Gorrell. He would vote for Mr. Cowper's amendment if he thought it necessary, but he considered the State properly guarded. In answer to Mr. C's remarks on the Raleigh and Gaston road, he said the State had been benefitted more than she had lost by that work. He would support the present bill if it got no other vote from any county in the State.

Mr. Leach confessed his mistake on the depreciation of State bonds—he was now informed it was the N. C. Railroad bonds that had gone down.—(Laughter.)

The vote on Mr. Bledsoe's amendment resulted—aye 1, no 42.

Mr. Cowper's amendment also was rejected—aye 7, no 37.

Mr. Pitchford moved to amend by providing that no part of the money arising from the sales of the bonds to be issued should be applied to the payment of interest. He understood this had been done in the case of the Cape Fear and Deep river bonds.

Mr. Gilmore said the State was better guarded in this bill than any other ever passed. He would accept the amendment. He continued and said that after all the amendments he hoped the friends of the bill would stand fast and not give back. It was too important a measure to fail—the State's interest and her credit were at stake. He believed the influences resulting from this day's legislation would result in the general prosperity of the State. He begged the Senate to stand by him once more.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ashe, at the suggestion of the friends of the bill, proposed an additional section as an amendment. This amendment empowered the company to construct branches to any other road, but prohibited them from crossing any now built or in course of construction.

Mr. Ramsey moved to strike out "cross."

Mr. Ashe explained that the object was to remove objections which would jeopardize the bill's passage in the other House.

Mr. Pitchford asked if the charter gave power to extend the road to Danville.

Mr. Ashe answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Gilmore said that to satisfy all parties that no injury could result from the charter they had accepted the amendment.

Mr. Ramsey objected to this charter trammelling future legislation.

Mr. Ashe explained, and Mr. Ramsey withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Ward moved to except the Wilmington and Weldon road. He had supported the bill in hopes that it might be one day extended through the counties of Sampson &c., to Beaufort harbor; but if it was not allowed to cross the Wilmington and Weldon road he would vote against the amendment and the bill.

Mr. Pitchford was for building this one road. He was for the amendment, but without it he could not go for the bill.

Mr. Speight said that the last amendment had revived to some extent the objections which had induced him to oppose the bill at the outset. He had voted for it with Mr. Bledsoe's amendment, but subsequent reflection had not satisfied him that the State was fully secured. He then referred to the bonds of individuals to secure the interest on the State's bonds and spoke of the probable results in case they were forfeited to the State. Sympathy would probably secure the release of the individuals and the State would have to pay the interest. He objected to half measures, and, in this view of the case, would prefer that the State should at once assume the payment of the money. Then he was opposed to the bill as it gave a charter to a rival road to the N. C. road through to Beaufort. The N. C. road had been built at a great expense. The route might be wrong, but whether right or wrong that interest should now be protected. He sympathized with the friends of this bill, but he was impelled by a sense of duty to his constituents. He considered himself instructed as to new appropriations; he was untrammelled as to other works. He had voted on the second reading with a reservation as to the third. He had doubts as to the practicability of this work—that a road 40 miles long to Fayetteville should pay with freight alone. No road in his experience ever did pay without passenger traffic. And again he doubted if the road would be found to be worth to the State $400,000 in the event of its being forfeited. He alluded to the Cape Fear and Deep river improvement and asked if it was wise to commence a new undertaking till that was finished, or if it was intended to abandon that altogether. He was constrained to vote against the final passage of this bill.

Mr. Lane moved to amend by providing that if at any time this road should tap the N. C. road, it should not be west of Morrisville.

Mr. Thomas looked upon this as a great State work, but he feared it would be killed by amendments. He considered this road as necessary to the interest of the N. C. road as supplying the great staple of coal, which was indispensable to build up our seaport of Beaufort, and furnish a commanding article of freight for the road. But he could not see why the road should be restricted in its connection to Morrisville.

Mr. Lane. Because it is the nearest point, and the object was to prevent injury to the N. C. Road in freights.

Mr. Pool defended Mr. Lane's amendment. The route by Fayetteville would make a great difference in length, and it would tend to break down the N. C. road in proportion as freight was thrown west on that road.

Mr. Ramsay opposed the amendment as unjust to the west. The east could go where she liked in these matters, but the west must be cribbed and confined. He cautioned the east that the day might come when the west would rise in her power and come down like an avalanche and sweep away these obstructions.

Mr. Worth deprecated sectional feeling after going together so far on this bill. He hoped and beseeched it would be dissipated and that they should all go together once more. He explained the provisions of the bill, with a view to remove the objections of Mr. Speight.

Mr. Douthitt entered his protest against Mr. Lane's amendment and Mr. Ashe's also, as discriminating against his constituents. He moved to amend Mr. Lane's by striking out "Morrisville" and inserting "Lexington."

Mr. Pitchford said his object was to develope the coal, &c., and he supported Mr. Lane's amendment as Morrisville was the most central point from which the coal could be shipped to all parts of the State.

Mr. Edney hoped all the amendments would be voted down. The extension of the road was premature.

Mr. Douthitt's amendment was rejected—30 to 11. Mr. Lane's also—27 to 16.

And then the bill was rejected. The ayes and noes were published in the last Observer.

The valuation of the property of Massachusetts subject to taxation is $813,776,483 for the last year. The amount of taxes assessed was $6,820,116. The average poll tax was $1 81.

The tobacco crop of Ohio for the current year is estimated to be worth $3,000,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE:

From the Paris Correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer.

French Statistics.—In 1847 the length of French completed railways was 1,250 miles, and the gross receipts about $12,000,000. In 1857, the length, open for traffic, was 4,662 miles; and the gross receipts about $62,000,000. The Government budget for 1847 was under $300,000,000 of which about $16,000,000 was for railways. The budget estimate for 1858 is $348,000,000. It is ascertained that direct taxes, nevertheless, have only increased by $5,000,000 while the produce of indirect taxes has increased by $25,000,000; indicating a larger consuming power among the people, and consequently a corresponding increase of prosperity. The value of the exports and imports of France between 1837 and 1847, under Louis Philippe, increased during that period only $200,000,000—the result of one system. During the ten next years the augmentation has been $395,000,000, notwithstanding war, pestilence, and more than once threatened famine in the interval. This is the result of another system. The advance in French manufacturing industry is not less remarkable than in her foreign trade; and there is no question that a material share of the credit of it all is due to the personal exertion of the Emperor. In the face of an abundant harvest this year, and, let me add, in conflict with ceaseless petitioners, he issued a decree early in the autumn extending the remission of duties on breadstuffs. It gives me great satisfaction to add that the measure was adopted after a Cabinet council, before which had been read a strong argument upon the subject from the pen of our Minister, Mr. Mason. The enlightenment of the Government may yet show itself in a repeal of the enormous cotton duties, and in other measures equally called for. It is in all respects certain that France, meanwhile, is indebted to her present ruler for a series of modifications of tariff and fiscal regulations most beneficial to trade, to manufactures, and to the population at large.

Paris.—Paris is claimed by its inhabitants to be the capital of art and civilization; and, wonderful as the history of Fort Duquesne is in the graphic sketch of the President, the growth and progress of Paris will make no mean figure among figures. An imperial project is likely to be adopted for enlarging the city and carrying the octroi limits back to the fortifications. The proposed measure has found much general advocacy, but there is some discontent with it; and this recalls the verse of a witty rhymer on the occasion of a former city enlargement, in 1788:

"Le mur murant Paris, rend Paris murmurant."

A new extension has become expedient, however, and will inevitably be made. Between the present octroi wall and the outer fortifications is a vast city belt filled with people and industry, under government distinct from the city population. Discussion upon the subject has meanwhile brought to notice some interesting historical facts. During the space of about 1900 years the walls of Paris have been altered nine separate times, each time encircling wider territory. The first enclosure under Julius Cæsar contained but forty-five acres. In the thirteenth century, under Philip Augustus, the enclosure was seven hundred and fifty acres. Under Henry IV. it was enlarged to fifteen hundred and sixty; this was in the sixteenth century. A century later, under Louis XIV, it was enlarged to two thousand six hundred acres. Under Louis XV, a century ago, it was enlarged to eight thousand acres; and to-day the walls enclose about eight thousand five hundred acres. The proposed measure of enlargement will make the area equal to eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five acres, and will add to the population 350,000 souls.* The vast suburban belt herein comprised consists of the communes of La Villette, La Chapelle, Montmartre, Belleville, Batignolles, Passy, Auteuil, Grenelle, Vaugirard, etc., around by Vincennes to Menilmontant; all, in fact, within the enciente of the fortifications. This, thinks a writer in the Pays, will be "definitive Paris;" the "Paris of Napoleon III;" a sovereign, he adds, who "brings to the creation of the splendors of peace all the grandeur of his genius and of his race."

* The population of Paris proper, in 1856, is given at 1,174,000 souls. With the added territory, therefore, it will amount to 1,524,000. The population of the whole Department of the Seine, which in 1851 amounted to 1,400,000 souls, is now stated to be 2,000,000.

Religion in Japan.—The London *Examiner* says in religious matters it is plain that the Japanese are not intolerant, for they have three different religions, divided into upwards of thirty sects, the votaries of all of which live peaceably together. The persecution of the Christians in the seventeenth century was a political and not a theological one. Before it commenced, the bonzes, or priests of Buddhism, a form of religion introduced from India, were the most importunate in their complaints against the Christians. They petitioned the Emperor against them, who demanded how many forms of religion existed in the empire, and the reply was, thirty-five. *"Well," rejoined his Majesty, "where thirty-five can be tolerated, we can easily bear thirty-six. Leave the strangers in peace."*

A Noble Deed.—We take great pleasure in recording another instance of nobleness on the part of one of our citizens. In 1849 the sugar refinery of Messrs. Harris & Ockerhausen was burned, and the firm being large losers, were compelled to suspend payment. They called a meeting of the creditors, and the junior partner, Mr. Adolphus E. Ockerhausen, pledged to them all that the assets would realize; which promise he literally fulfilled, by paying 70 cents on the dollar, leaving himself utterly pennyless, but with the confidence and sympathy of every one with whom he had any business transactions. He immediately recommenced his works, and in company with his brother, has been very succesful, having accumulated a handsome fortune. On New Year's day he addressed a handsome note to each one of his former creditors, enclosing to them not simply his share of the compromised portion of the old debt, but the whole of the 30 per cent. left unpaid ten years before! With his characteristic modesty he has taken some pains to keep this transaction "out of the papers" but it is "too good to keep;" and deserves to be published as a lesson worthy to be studied by all who would maintain a true nobleness of character amid the temptations of this money-loving age.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Dead Man Disappoints a Funeral Cortege.—On Sunday last, says the Chicago *Tribune*, a man named Powell, lately a saloon keeper on State street, near Randolph, who had been sick for some time past, apparently departed this life, and his remains were prepared for their last resting place, and in the apparel of the grave passed the day in a cold room. A hearse was summoned and carriages in attendance for the last obsequies, when from some appearances in the face of the supposed corpse, proceedings were stayed and medical aid summoned, when the case was seen to be one of suspended animation; and after some hours of judicious and skillful treatment the vitality was restored, and Mr. Powell is now doing well. The instance, as all such should do, revives the soul-harrowing surmise whether cases are not of too occasional occurrence when animation only returns, after the inexorable doors of the tomb have closed upon the unhappy living subject. A few hours later that fate might have been Powell's.

The Banks in South Carolina.—The condition of the several Banks in this State, on the 30th day of December, may be learned from the Comptroller's monthly statement, published officially in this morning's *Mercury*.

The aggregate results are as follows:

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital	$14,388,451.93	Specie	$2,561,298.57
Circulation	8,957,783.12	Real Estate	677,641.48
Pf'ts. on hand	1,864,547.95	Bank Notes	598,552.85
Due Banks	2,742,798.38	Due fm Banks	2,162,585.09
Deposits	3,741,667.76	Discounts	12,484,689.38
Due State	3,168,287.62	Dom. Exch'ge	9,619,067.35
Other items	181,401.91	For. Exch'ge	368,588.37
		Bonds	1,178,852.17
		Stocks	1,971,098.96
		Susp. Debt	1,540,357.43
		Branches	1,744,881.60
		State	426,495.54
		Other items	880,829.30
	$36,244,883.67		$36,244,883.67

By comparing this with the statement of November 30, we note the following changes. An increase in circulation of $1,258,887.43; in specie on hand, of $40,131.72; in domestic exchange, of $758,989.22; in foreign exchange, of $192,353.91: and a decrease in deposits, of $20,606.25.

Chas. Mercury.

A New Gold Region.—So rapid is the progress of this country, that new and extraordinary developments of its resources may fail for a while to command attention. Thus it happens that, without creating any special wonder, a new Australia has been discovered in the heart of our territory. We have found an El Dorado on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and within our organized territories. Such is the Territory, now known here as Colona,—so called by its inhabitants, in honor of the memory of Columbus, or Colon.

The extent of the gold region, so far as prospected, is a hundred miles from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west—but that it extends much further may be imagined from the geological indications of the country. This region is watered by no less than twelve streams, furnishing great facilities for gold-working.

Of this region we have no accounts in Spanish records, and no traditions, and yet it is probably the chief auriferous region of the American continent.

The Superintendent of the Mint reports that he has lately assayed some parcels of gold taken from various places within ten or fifteen miles of Henry Creek and the South Fork of Platte river, which proved to be of a fineness equal 968-1000; and that it was worth a fraction over twenty dollars an ounce troy. Thus he says, it is finer than California gold, and equal in fineness to that of Australia.—*Wash. Cor. Jour. of Com.*

Business of Chicago.—We extract a few items showing the immense business of this city of fabulous growth, from the Chicago Tribune of January 1st, which contains a very interesting review of the business of the city for the last year, filling three entire pages of the paper.

The receipts of grain amounted to 23,000,000 bushels, being an increase of 15 per cent. over 1857. The capacity of warehouses for storage of grain is equal to 4,095,000 bushels. Capacity to receive and ship, per day, 495,000 bushels. Capacity to ship per day 1,340,000 bushels. One hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour were *manufactured* in Chicago last year, being a gain of fifty thousand barrels over 1857. The warehouses for the storage of grain and flour alone cost over $3,000,000. The market for live stock said to be the largest in the country, except New York. 242,000,000 feet of lumber shipped in 1858. Two thousand houses built in 1858, at a cost of $3,246,000. The amount of sight exchange drawn on New York for the last six months by a single-banking-house was $6,742,000.

Kentucky Mule Trade.—The Paris, Kentucky, Flag, says: There is great excitement in the mule trade at this time. Dealers are traveling over the country paying extraordinary high prices. Fat mules are very scarce, and difficult to obtain. Our farmers are now making up for the losses they sustained last year by the failure of dealers in Richmond, Va., and elsewhere. Sam Clay, Jr., agent of Trowbridge's Sons, shipped several hundred head in the last few days for the West Indies, via New Haven, Connecticut. N. T. & H. C. Lindsay, left on Monday with a large drove of extra mules for Louisiana and Mississippi. C. C. Rogers sold 33 head of two and three years old to Hall & Hows, of Fayette county, at $161 per head. The same firm, it is said, purchased $24,000 worth of mules of Goodman & Letton, of this county. We understand there were 167 in the lot.

Wealth of Pennsylvania.—It appears by the last report of the Auditor General, that the total appraised value of the real and personal estate in this commonwealth is $568,770,234; the assessment of tax is $1,484,816.23; the whole population, 2,311,786, and the number of taxables, 613,509. For Philadelphia county, alone, the figures are stated as follows:—Total value of real and personal estate, $162,979,653; assessment of tax, $434,735,91; population, 408,762, and number of taxables, 104,335.

Massachusetts.—The valuation of property of Massachusetts subject to taxation is $813,776,483 for the last year. The amount of taxes assessed was $6,820,116. The average poll tax was $1,81.

Collins Steamers—New Ocean Line.—A private letter from Paris states that a French company organized at the wish of the Emperor, are about to purchase the Collins steamers, to be placed, with others, as a regular line of packets between France and New York, the French Government having agreed to pay to the company a yearly sum of 15,000,000 francs for carrying the mails.

The Hartford Times announces the death of Dr. J. L. Comstock, of that city, widely known as the author of a number of elementary and other works on different branches of science. The deceased was a self-educated man whose early life was passed as a surgeon in the United States Army. His age was 71 years. His most noted works were on Chemistry, Natural History, Physical Geography, on Mineralogy, and a History of Gold and Silver. Of all his works, however, none have had such a wide sale as "Comstock's Natural Philosophy," which has become a standard school-book, and has gone through very numerous editions. We presume it is a fact that the sale of this book in the United States has reached nearly a million of copies. It has also met with marked success in Europe. His revenue from this book alone, in one year, amounted to $3,000.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Handsome Contribution.—A gentleman waited upon Jerrold one morning, to enlist his sympathies in behalf of a mutual friend who was in want of a round sum of money. But this mutual friend had already sent his hat about among his literary brethren on more than one occasion. Mr. ——'s hat was becoming an institution; and the friends were grieved at the indelicacy of the proceeding. On the occasion to which we now refer, the bearer of the hat was received by Jerrold with evident dissatisfaction. "Well," said Jerrold, "how much does —— want this time?" "Why just a four and two noughts will, I think, put him straight," the bearer of the hat replied. *Jerrold*—"Well, put me down for one of the noughts."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COTTON—1858–1859.

Cotton statistics at this moment occupy much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Those furnished officially on December 31, 1858, are as follows:

"Received at Southern ports, 1,827,049 bales; an increase this year over the last of 733,307 bales. Exported 529,652; an increase this year of 180,735. The exports to Northern domestic ports show an increase of 225,222 bales compared with those of the preceding year, and the stock on hand at all the ports shows an increase compared with last year of 216,569 bales."

Nearly two-thirds of the last crop of cotton have by this time reached the shipping ports. That so large a proportion should be so much in advance of former years is to be ascribed not only to its unusually early maturity from a remarkably favorable autumn until November, and to our rivers being early navigable, but also to the extension of new railroads that penetrate to the confines of the remote cotton regions of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee.

The opinion of the best informed as to the extent of the last cotton crop continues to vary from 3,300,000 to 3,500,000 bales, the outside estimate.

At one period of the last autumn, before the frosts and rains of November, (when the sanguine planter from the bank of the Alabama wrote to his friend in Paris,) there may have been, especially in parts of the State of Alabama, the prospect of a larger cotton crop for 1858 than had ever been gathered in this country; but that prospect has not been realized. The last crop falls short of that of 1855-'6, which was 3,527,845 bales; and will not probably much exceed that of 1857, which was 3,113,962 bales; or that of 1851, which was 3,015,029 bales.

From an intelligent mercantile source the following extract is furnished:

"The domestic consumption was cut down in 1856-'7 by a short crop and high prices. The same cause, with the war of Russia, also tended largely to diminish exports to all foreign countries.

"The panic of 1857 seriously interfered with the distribution of the crop of 1857-'58; it also, by stopping American spindles, reduced the domestic consumption to 524,000 bales, against 687,000 bales the previous year—equal to a reduction of 163,000 bales. The exports were also diminished to France 29,000 and to the ports of Europe 31,000 bales.

"In our estimate of the crop of 1858-'59, or that now coming to market, at 3,400,000 bales, we assign its distribution as follows: We give to England the same amount she took last year; to France we give an increase of 65,000 bales; to the North of Europe, which includes Russian ports, 25,000; to other foreign ports the same as last year; and for American stock and consumption an increase of 196,000 bales.

"Last year American spindles were idle; they are now fully employed, and hence we give for American consumption an amount which is not greatly in excess from that of the supply taken from the crops of 1855-'6 and 1856-'7.

"From these data it will be seen that, should the present crop reach the large estimate of 3,400,000 bales, it will all be wanted.

"This impression is strengthened by the prevalence of peace, the abundance of money, and the improved condition of the people as consumers.

"Should the crop be limited to 3,300,000 bales it will scarcely suffice to meet the wants of the trade.

"If our figures be correct, the aggregate crops for three years will amount to 9,354,000 bales, distributed as follows:

	Bales.	Value, at average of 12 cts. per lb.
Great Britain	5,049,000	$241,352,000
France	1,246,000	59,808,000
North of Europe	701,000	33,648,000
Other foreign ports	547,000	26,256,000
United States	1,931,000	92,688,000
Total	9,354,000	433,634,000

At the lowest estimates of the last crop, 3,300,000 bales, and at the lowest average price, ten cents per pound, for bales averaging at 500 pounds each, the average weight of the bale in Alabama, (though in some localities near the rivers they may average 550 pounds,) it will be perceived the United States cotton crop of 1858 will produce at least one hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars, and may produce considerably more, especially if the crop amounts to 3,500,000 bales and the average price be from eleven to twelve cents per pound.

The price for middlings, at the Southern ports, since September 1, has fluctuated from 11 cents (the present price at New Orleans 11¼ to 11½) to 12½ cents, the price from September 17 to October 18. At Mobile on the 31st of December, 1858, the price was 11 cents; 1857, 9¼ to 9½; 1856, 12 to 12½. The price has since advanced at Mobile.

For the reasons assigned above planters are looking for higher prices as the winter advances, especially when the English, as expected, enter more largely into the market. FACTS.

JANUARY 10, 1859.

Unparalleled Heartlessness.—An individual in this city, says the Buffalo Republic of Saturday, held an execution against another, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, for the purpose of collecting the claim; but that officer finding no property, it was returned unsatisfied. A short time since, the creditor discovered a small monument in one of the marble yards in the city, which had been ordered by the debtor, to be placed over the grave of a little child he had recently buried. Forthwith this worthy examplar of Shylock waited upon the Sheriff, and instructed him to levy upon the stone. That officer very properly remonstrated against an act so barbarous and unchristian, but without avail. He was also threatened with prosecution unless he performed this unpleasant duty, and the stone was accordingly seized, and in due time sold. There was no one mean enough to bid upon it but the creditor, and it was accordingly knocked down to him. A little monument of a little child, with the names of the parents and their offspring upon it—the figure of a dog, the emblem of fidelity, in an attitude of repose, surmounting it—was bought in by this thing in human form. As we looked upon the stone, and listened to the little history connected with it, we could not help thinking that he who had done so base a thing against his fellow being, deserved no repose, either in this world or the next.

Immunity in Towns from Injury by Lightning.—One of the most remarkable facts recorded by M. Boudin is the immunity which towns, especially the larger and more populous ones, enjoy from accident to life by lightning. Thus between 1800 and 1851, not a single death was recorded from this cause in Paris; and in 1786 it was calculated that out of 750,000 deaths in London during thirty years, only two had been produced by lightning. Comparing these numbers with the total number of deaths from this cause, and with the fact that 25 per cent. of all happen under trees, he holds it reasonable to conclude "that lightning finds more victims in the open country than in cities." The annual average number of deaths by lightning in France from 1835 to 1852, inclusive, was 72. In 1835 there were 111.

Two brothers in Maine, by the name of Rich, have been lately married to two sisters by the name of Wings, and have removed to Illinois. Thus "riches have taken to themselves wings."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.

The Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., arrived this forenoon.

It is reported that France has officially informed England of her support, if the latter adopts measures to counteract Buchanan's policy in relation to Cuba.

A false alarm of fire in Victoria Theatre, London, caused a panic, and in the tumult 16 persons were trampled to death.

The Spanish papers denounce (influenced diplomatically,) in a tone of offended pride, the message of President Buchanan.

Commercial.—Cotton—Sales for the week 55,000 bales. Closed quiet and steady. Orleans fair 7¾. Middling 7. Uplands 7 4-16@7 11-16. The annual statement shows that the stock in port is 349,000 bales, including 265,000 American. Total import during the year upwards of 2,300,000 bales—an increase of 80,000 over last year.

Flour very dull. Provisions dull. Rosin buoyant and scarce. Sugar firm. Spts. Turpentine dull at 39s.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.

From Salt Lake.—A gentleman from Salt Lake, November 26th, gives a painful account of the suffering among the men and animals on the Plains, in consequence of the cold. Men were found frozen to death at nearly every station. Ten of Maj. Russell's men were frozen to death at one time.

The snow was very deep and the weather colder than has been known for thirty years. The mercury stood 27 degrees below zero.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.—We learn, through a reliable source, that the President of the Company has effected the loan of a sufficient sum to put the first twenty-five miles of the road from Walker's Ferry on the Cape Fear river, in running order; and the directors are pressing the work with all possible energy. The laying of the track will probably commence in April next.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

Normal College.—Since the adoption of this institution by the N. C. Conference, its patronage has greatly enlarged. Last year 238 young men were enrolled on its catalogue. Nearly 100 more applied for admission, but did not enter, because they were not able to obtain board in families sufficiently near to the College.

Two agents are now in the field, to obtain $50,000, part of which is to be expended in enlarging the boarding accommodations at the institution.

About 250 can find board with families at the College and in the immediate vicinity. Families are opening houses every year; a pleasant village has grown up around the campus; and there is now room for more students than could have been received last year.—*N. C. Advocate.*

Anson County.—The following officers have been elected:

Special Court.—S. W. Cole, Wm. Allen, T. W. Kendall.

County Trustee.—G. W. Little.

Committee of Finance.—S. W. Cole, M. W. Mask, J. Broadaway.

Coroner.—G. W. Willoughby.

The following are the county tax rates as fixed by the magistrates:

Poor tax on poll	10c.,	on $100 worth of land	5c.
Jury	10c.,	do. do.	4c.
County purposes	20c.,	do. do.	10c.
Railroad	35c.,	do. do.	27c.
	75c.		46c.

The county has $5,000 of money on hand for county purposes; and $4,200 of railroad funds.

The railroad tax in this county has been unanimously agreed to by the magistrates.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Hogs.—The Asheville News says that 19,092 Hogs passed through the toll gate at Marshall, near that place, from 7th November to the 21st of December, being about half the number that passed during the same time last year.

U. S. Senators.—Hon. W. P. Fessenden has been re-elected to the Senate by the Maine Legislature, and Hon. Henry Wilson by that of Massachusetts.

Bank Note Engraving.—Formerly bank notes were engraved by a single individual, who executed all the parts directly on the plate; but now, the vignettes, portraits, lettering, denominational counters, &c., are done by different persons, no one of whom is skilled in any other department than his own, or capable of producing a good counterfeit in the style attained under the present arrangement of sub-divided labor.

The Hon. Theodore Atkinson, formerly one of the most wealthy men in New Hampshire, and who died at Portsmouth in 1799, left a legacy of about one thousand dollars to the Episcopal Church at Portsmouth, to be expended in bread, to be distributed on Sunday to the poor of the parish. This distribution of more than a dollar's value in bread every Sabbath has now been regularly made for about sixty years.

Delirium Tremens.—The physician of the Chicago jail states that during the past year he has used ipecac in thirty-six cases of delirium tremens, and with uniform success. He gives it as emetic at first, and afterwards in doses of from fifteen to eighteen grains an hour. He says it quiets the nerves and uniformly induces sleep. In connection with this he gives strong beef tea, uses cold baths, but denies all alcoholic stimulants.

One Hundred Years Ago—On the 6th day of January, George Washington was married to Mrs. Custis.

Washington Irving, in his life of Washington, thus refers to the marriage which took place shortly after the taking of Fort Duquesne and Washington's return to his home: "His marriage with Mrs. Custis took place shortly after his return. It was celebrated on the 6th of January, 1759, at the White House, the residence of the bride, in the good old hospitable style of Virginia, amid a joyous assemblage of relatives and friends."

A Rare Printer.—A Western paper contains the following advertisement:—"Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies, to instruct in the highest branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with a family, if decidedly pious. For further particulars inquire of Colonel Buffalo, at Brown's Saloon."

A clergyman in Massachusetts, named Smith, was lately requested to vacate his pulpit by his congregation, they assigning, among other causes of dissatisfaction, that he was not cordial enough to the ladies! Poor Smith! Various charges have been made against him within our remembrance, but we never before heard it intimated that he failed in attention to the ladies. The feminines of the Shawnut church must be awful ugly.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

DEBATE ON THE COALFIELDS ROAD BILL.—It is with any thing but pleasure that we publish the Standard's sketch of the debate in the Senate, propositions to amend, &c., which preceded the rejection of the Railroad bill on Tuesday last. There appears to us to be such a sad want of appreciation of the magnitude of the interests involved, and such an effort to deprive the bill of vitality and usefulness, as greatly surprises and mortifies us. Looking upon the work as of more importance to the prosperity of North Carolina than any which has ever been undertaken, with or without State aid; looking to the amount which this community has actually expended on it; looking to the taxation which this community has voluntarily imposed upon itself to aid other works in other sections of the State, some of them even impairing our own trade and prosperity; looking to the requirement of a mortgage of the whole property of the company to secure the debt; to the further requirement of individual security for the interest; and to the crowning stipulation that the interest shall not be paid out of any funds raised by means of this bill;—looking at all these things, we do confess to a feeling of deep mortification.

If the bill should be rejected, of course the Legislature will repeal the resolutions (passed unanimously) calling upon Congress to establish Workshops and Foundries in the Deep river region. A call upon Congress to spend millions there would be utterly inconsistent with a refusal to lend $400,000, upon a security of $800,000, to open a way for Congress to get there.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—We have received a copy of the new Revenue bill, introduced by Mr. Fries, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of Commons. It consists of 115 Sections, and goes over the whole ground, being intended as a substitute for the existing law. A hasty glance shows the following changes (there are probably others) from the old law.

A re-assessment of value of real estate is to be made this year and every four years thereafter; with proper provisions for securing a fair cash valuation. Provision is made for re-valuation in case of increase or decrease in value.

The real estate tax is fixed at 20 cents, instead of 15, on the $100. The poll tax at 80 cents, instead of 50 cents.

Turnpikes, toll bridges and gates across highways, $15 each. Ferries, 1 per cent. of receipts.

Note shavers, a tax of ½ per cent on all their purchases, besides the tax of 4 per cent. on interest received.

Negro traders, ½ per cent. instead of ¼, on purchases.

Gold and silver plate, 1 per cent., instead of 1¼.

Silver watches, 50 cents each, instead of 30.

Dentists, physicians, lawyers, &c., commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, auctioneers, officers, and employees of all kinds, who receive $500 a year, are taxed 1 per cent.

Distillers of spiritous liquors, 3 cents on every gallon made.

6 cents on every gallon or bottle of spirits, wine, &c., brought into the State, whether for sale or use. [This is in lieu of the liquor tax of 5 pr. ct.]

The merchant tax is raised from ½ to ¾ of 1 pr cent. Articles received in barter exempted, (but no express exemption of purchases of produce.) Ready made clothing 1½ instead of 1 per cent. Patent medicines 10 per cent. instead of 33⅓. Peddlers $40 instead of $100 in each county.

For an act of incorporation $25.

The Bank tax is fixed at ½ per cent. if the dividends are 6 and not over 7 per cent.; ¾ if dividends are not over 8 per cent.; and 1 per cent. if over 8 per cent.

The various other objects of taxation remain unchanged.

Sheriffs are required to give separate receipts for State and County taxes.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—*Lease of the North Carolina Railroad.*—Memorial of Ephraim Mauney, a stockholder in the Road, proposing to lease the Road for 5 years, to give $120,000 per annum for its use, payable semi-annually. He desires the Legislature to authorise the Directors to make such a contract with him, unless they can make one more favorable, since there is no prospect of better management and, consequently, none of profit. He will bind himself that the rates of freight shall not be increased, but diminished, and that he will surrender the road and rolling stock, at the end of the term, in as good condition as he receives it; the rolling stock and other personal effects to be valued by competent persons when he receives it, and the condition of the road to be examined also by competent persons, at the begining and end of the term, and if the rolling stock shall be worth less, or the roadway in worse condition at the end of the term, than at the time he receives it, he will pay the difference, or if worth more, or in better condition, he will claim compensation for such increase of value. He will give bond in such penalty as the Legislature may prescribe, securities to be approved by the Governor and board of Internal Improvement, for the performance of his contract.

He is satisfied, he says, that he can make profit, save the people $100,000 per annum of taxation, pay a small dividend to stockholders, and give the public more than the present benefits from the road.

Mr. Mauney's ability to comply with his proposal is certified by Messrs. M. L. Holmes and R. J. Holmes, citizens of Gold Hill, Rowan County.

The matter has been referred, but has not yet been reported on.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

Our Reporter's letter in the last Observer gave a sketch of the proceedings on and the result of the motion to reconsider the Senate vote rejecting the Coal Fields Bill; but the following will be read with interest as a sequel to the debate in the preceding page:

Mr. Miller moved to reconsider the vote. His object was to gain information, as he would like to vote for the bill if possible.

Mr. Cowper opposed the reconsideration.

Mr. Bledsoe thought the interests of the State justified the passage of the bill. He had been authorized by gentlemen of character and standing to state that if the bill should pass, they will authorize a survey to be made for a branch to connect with the N. C. road, and build the connection by private subscriptions.

Mr. Douthitt had promised to vote for the reconsideration, but after the remarks of the Senator from Wake, would be bound to vote against it, as it was the intention to make a connection at or near Raleigh. He was in favor of a bill to reach the coalfields from Fayetteville, and was opposed to all the amendments.

Mr. Edney concurred with Mr. Douthitt on the bare charter without the amendments.

Mr. Bledsoe had made the statement as an inducement to go for reconsideration. He did not approve of the amendments; but he desired to show that the connection could be made by private subscriptions, and had no idea of engrafting anything on to the charter.

Mr. McDonald said a bare charter to the coalfields was all the company needed, and that if they desired to go farther they had not means.

Mr. Douthitt was impelled by a sense of duty to his constituents; and he gave notice that if the vote was reconsidered he should move to strike out the amendment of Mr. Ashe, (forbidding crossing the N. C. Road.

Mr. Thomas asked Mr. Douthitt if he would vote for the bill in the event of Mr. Ashe's amendment being stricken out.

Mr. Douthitt could not.

Mr. Cowper thought that if the coal deposits were as rich as represented, there would be no difficulty in getting individuals to build the road without State aid.

Mr. Cherry was in favor of the reconsideration; there were sufficient inducements to justify the passage of the bill.

The vote to reconsider resulted, aye 27, no 13, as follows:

Aye.—Messrs. Ashe, Bledsoe, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Davis, Dobson, Edney, Gilmore, Gorrell, Houston, Leach, McDonald, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Mills, Pitchford, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Straughn, Steele, Thomas, Turner, Walkup, Ward and Worth—27.

No.—Messrs. Battle, Cowper, Cuningham, Donnell, Douthitt, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Martin, Pool, Speight and Whitaker—13.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, and that it be made the special order for Wednesday next. Adopted.

On Thursday, Mr. Straughn introduced a bill for the protection of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, or for the surrender of the said interest.

The bill to recharter the Bank of the State was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to investigate the policy of issuing State bonds, payable in New York, and to report to the Senate. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Houston approved of the policy, but his object was to defend the Treasurer from intimations thrown out by Mr. Turner that he had been a "pigeon" plucked in New York, and not a "financial hero." Mr. Turner had not made his threatened revelations, but it was due to the Treasurer that the matter should be investigated.

Mr. Turner denied having made charges on the public treasurer—he had spoken of him and other public men respectfully. He had nothing to take back of what he had said, but something to add when the matter came up for investigation, and he would then show that the system was wrong.

Mr. Bledsoe's bill for *ad valorem* taxation (with an amendment pending providing for a Convention to revise the Constitution, offered by Mr. Gorrell,) was made the special order for Tuesday.

The Western Extension bill (to do away with the section clause in the charter) was debated by Messrs. Edney and Thomas in favor and Mr. Leach against.

Mr. Turner and others discussed the scene in the Senate on Saturday last, Mr. Turner denouncing the journals, the Standard, and the Standard's reporter, for grossly misrepresenting him.

On Friday, the discussion of the bill to modify the restrictions in the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad was continued. Speeches by Messrs. Thomas, Edney, Cherry, Ramsay and Leach.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, the Danville Road occupied the day, as reported in our last.

On Thursday, Mr. Dancy reported a resolution granting the North Carolina Agricultural Association $2500 per annum—an annual increase of $1000.

The discussion of the Danville Connection was continued by Messrs. Norwood, Bridgers and Ward against, and Messrs. Settle and Walser for.

At the night session the bill to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company passed 2d reading, 103 to 4. It is proposed to build the road from the Coal Fields to the N. C. Road. We suppose from the vote that no appropriation is asked.

A bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Manchester Road passed 2d reading. We have not seen the bill, but infer from the proceedings that it allows an issue of preferred stock, of 8 per cent. bonds, and a sale of its stock in the W. & W. Railroad, in order to pay off debts.

On Friday, the Danville Connection discussion was continued.

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan. 15.

The House to-day had again under consideration the Danville Connection. The debate has been going on throughout the whole week, to the almost entire exclusion of other business. Every one speaks of it as the ablest that has for years occurred in our Legislature, and it is the very general opinion that the Connection men have had the best of it. They have triumphed so far. The opposition have lost much by making personal attacks upon Gov. Morehead. These things roused the old lion in all the fire of 1840, and such a scathing as Granville, Franklin, Edgecombe and Wayne got from his hands has not been heard this session. He reviewed the whole history of the North Carolina Railroad, and clearly vindicated himself from their many attacks. His speech was eloquent, argumentative and sarcastic; friends and enemies all say that it was of the first quality and stamped him as the first man in the House of Commons. I should like to give you a more extended sketch of his remarks but your space will not allow it.

Mr. Norwood followed him. He rose to make an explanation but said as he was on the floor he would express his views about the Danville Connection. His was the best argument which has been made against the bill. In the course of his speech he said that there was a rumor of a coalition between the Danville Connection men and the friends of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road. Mr. Settle immediately demanded whether the gentleman intended to insinuate he was a party to any such business. Mr. Norwood said, no. Mr. McKay, as the representative of the Coal Fields Road in the House, said such rumors were false, that he had heard them and was always able to trace them to the same source. Mr. Morehead said he knew of no such coalition. As for rumors any one could stir up a million such at this time. If the Coal Fields road had to fall for the Danville Connection, he would say by all means desert the Connection. He would rather see the Coal Fields Road pass than any measure before the Legislature. He was always willing to sacrifice himself for the interests of North Carolina. Mr. Norwood then continued his speech.

The bill was rejected by yeas 37, nays 65.

YEAS—Messrs. Baird, Brummell, Byrd, Caldwell of Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Chambers, Clapp, Costner, Lula, Eller, Fagg, Gaither of Davie, Gaither of Iredell, Gentry, Hall of Rowan, Hall of Warren, Harrington, Hill of Stokes, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Kerr, Martin, Morehead, Pritchard, Reagan, Ripley, Shaw, Sherrill, Simonton, Simpson, Speer, Walker, Wallace, Walser, Washburne, Watson, Windley, Woodfin—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Badham, Barbee, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan of New Hanover, Bullock, Burns, Burke, Craven, Dancy, Dickson, Dockery, Dortch, Drake, Faribault, Farrow, Ferebee, Foy, Fries, Gatling, Green of Chatham, Green of Franklin, Hargrove, Henry, Hester, Hill of Halifax, Hutchins, Jones of Craven, Jones of Orange, Kirby, Leak, Leffers, Lewis, Long, Love, Lyon, McCotter, Masten, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Moore of New Hanover, Mordecai, Morgan, Newby, Norman, Norwood, Outlaw, Purdie, Ransom, Sanders, Scales, Smallwood, Sparrow, Speight, Stephens, Taylor, Tomlinson, Thompson, Thornburg, Waddill, Ward, Waters, Whitfield, Wilson—63.

The following bills of interest to your readers were introduced: Mr. McKay, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Savings Bank. Mr. Watson, a bill to create the office of tax collector in Robeson county. Mr. Fries, a bill to incorporate the Salem Mutual Insurance Company, also, by same, a bill to change time of holding County Courts of Forsythe.

The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road came up for its 2d reading but Mr. McKay wished it passed over until the fate of the bill was known in the Senate. Agreed to. A bill to incorporate the Beaufort and Coal Field Roads was on motion of Mr. Foy recommitted.

Petty measures were discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate one or two private bills were passed on and the rest of their time was occupied in explanations upon last Saturday's proceedings.

Col. J. W. Alspaugh, of Winston, was to-day elected Assistant Clerk of the Senate in place of Q. Busbee, resigned. I learn that there is some talk of introducing a bill to repeal the act establishing the county of Harnett, which still is giving the Legislature much trouble.

The Council of State met in this city to-day: Present Jno. A. Averitt, J. T. Granberry, J. L. Bridgers, P. M. Powell, J. A. Waugh, and W. J. Yates. James Fulton of Wilmington and H. M. Long of Halifax were appointed Board Internal Improvements. Arch'd Henderson, W. P. Ward and Jas. B. Gordon, Literary Board. I was pleased to see in the city in attendance on the Council your editorial colleague Mr. Yates. The democratic party could not have found in their ranks a person more deserving of promotion and honor.

THE BARGE PIONEER—JONES'S LOCK, &c.—The Wilmington Herald, in the exuberance of its joy over the annexed letter, perpetrates some rare witticisms, such as, that the salute to be fired in Wilmington, on the arrival of the "barge Pioneer," would, "if it were heard in Fayetteville, make its [the Observer's] pet, the George McNeill, unquestionably jump the track and take to the woods in pure terror and dismay." Now that would be an achievement worthy of the occasion of a salute of 100 guns for making a trip to Deep river in FIFTY DAYS! Better let your "barge" take to the woods. We have had many tons of Deep river coal here in Fayetteville, in two days from the mines, by those woods boats commonly called wagons, at a far less cost per ton than that which will go to Wilmington by the "barge Pioneer."

The Herald has no right to call the Observer "the worst enemy in the world of the scheme;" though if it were, it would be justified by the benevolent motives of some of the projectors of the scheme, viz: to obliterate Fayetteville from the map. The pretext for so speaking of us is a statement in the Observer which the Herald does not pretend to question. And that statement we made to give the truth as to certain news items which we felt bound to copy from the Wilmington papers. Are we the worst enemies of the scheme because we tell the truth about it?

We never opposed the scheme: our members voted for all the appropriations it ever had, and with our full and often expressed approval. We *are* opposed to humbuggery, such as that now uttered by the Herald about "the success of the great scheme for the development of the vast mineral resources of North Carolina." The idea that the arrival of one old boat, (newly christened a "barge,") after a fifty days' trip, with repairs to be made at nearly every lock before she could get through, is a "success of the great scheme," would be laughable if it were not worse. Go to work like men: ask the Legislature for a million of dollars: add your own money to that: put in locks and dams that *will* "support their own weight," and you will find the Observer bid you all speed.

But to the letter:—

BARGE PIONEER, }
JONES LOCK, Jan'y 13—8 P. M. }

When I arrived here (as I wrote you,) I found three of the gates broken out and gone, so I determined at once to make a *lower gate and work stop plank* above to enable us to pass our boats, which I hope to do by Sunday. I have employed help at Cross Creek that I may not be detained at that lock; and if nothing more takes place to prevent, I hope to see you soon.

JAS. CASSIDEY, Pres't.

P. S. We are informed that the "barge" is still on the wrong side of Jones's Lock, this morning. The river rose 10 feet yesterday, which will delay the repairs.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—It will be seen that the Rev. Mr. Langdon proposes at his Normal School, not only to furnish instruction on credit to young ladies who cannot afford to pay, but also to guarantee to them situations as Teachers.

LARGE SALE OF NEGRO PROPERTY, &c.—At A. N. McDonald's Plantation, Bladen county, N. C., on the 13th January 1859:

Boy Amos,	aged 23,	$1225 00
Leary,	" 22,	1225 00
William,	" 21,	1235 00
Ben,	" 54,	825 00
Lewis,	" 50,	1035 00
Woman Juno,	aged 53,	335 00
	Kate and small child,	910 00
	Hannah and 4 small children,	1850 00
	Hannah and 2 " "	1075 00
	Maria and 2 " "	1400 00
	Dilly and 3 " "	2400 00
Girl Rachael, 8 years old,		582 50
Mary, 12	" "	825 00
Harriet, 20	" "	1212 50
		$16,135 00

Plantation, 3500 acres, sold for $8,000, a profit of $1000 since last year.

The entire sale amounted to $30,000.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the debate on the Pacific Railroad was continued, and a number of speeches were made.

On Thursday, Mr. Simmons offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to report a plan to the Senate for raising a revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the government by introducing specific instead of *ad valorem* duties in the tariff, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual message, and to furnish certain statistics connected with the tarriff. Laid over.

On Friday a communication was received from the P. M. General recommending an increase of the rates of postage; he wishes to fall back to the rates fixed in 1845.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was discussed without decision. A vote to lay on the table was negatived, 30 to 27, and this perhaps is in some sort a test.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, several speeches were made for and against the President's Message.

On Thursday, nothing of interest occurred.

On Friday, nothing of interest.

THE MAMMOTH PENSION BILL.—The Washington "States" supposes that the bill to grant a pension to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the Indian wars of that period, which has passed the House of Representatives, will be allowed to sleep quietly in the Senate, under the pretext of want of time to pass it. It is to be regretted that members in either House lack independence to meet the measure fairly. The House passed it most reluctantly, fearing the popular indignation if they had rejected it, though it is well known that the treasury is in no condition to *give away* twenty millions of dollars a year for a new object. Much better pay the honest debts of the country, such as the French spoliation debts.

This fear to do what is *right* is a growing evil, in the National and State Legislatures. It arises mainly from sending weak and unfit men to Congress and the Legislatures. A Legislator should be *a man*, and not a mere servile sycophantic tool.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—The Southern press was furious a few months ago because Giddings of Ohio, as was untruly alleged, congratulated Mr. Gilmer of this State after a speech on Kansas affairs. A few days ago an incident of similar character occurred in the Senate, but so far from creating any excitement or surprise it is only chronicled, so far as we have seen, in a Washington letter to the New York Commercial. The writer says "that Mr. Seward held a seat before Mr. Iverson, while the latter delivered his disunion speech, and when he closed, took him cordially by the hand, and congratulated him upon his eloquent effort; whereupon the two agitators aforesaid laughed incontinently at the pranks they were playing." Mr. Iverson is a Southern Democrat. Mr. Gilmer is not a Democrat. Mr. Iverson, therefore, is all right, and Mr. Gilmer all wrong.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. WRIGHT HUSKE, of this town, to Miss ANNIE V., daughter of Daniel McDiarmid, Esq.

In this County, on the 13th inst., by William Alderman, Esq., Mr. AUGUSTUS G. JACKSON to Miss MARY CULBRETH. All of Cumberland.

In Robeson county, on Thursday 13th inst., by Tho. A. Norment, Esq., Dr. STEPHEN B. ROZIER to Miss MARY A. GREGORY, daughter of Richard B. Gregory, Esq.

In Washington, N. C., on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Wilcox, Mr. ALEXANDER M. MILLER, of Fayetteville, to Miss HETTY ELIZABETH CORBIN.

Near Union church, on the 23d Dec'r, by N. M. Hubbard, Esq., JACKSON HUBBARD to Miss SARAH JANE, youngest daughter of Robert Gaddy, Esq.; all of Anson.

DIED,

In this county, on the 15th inst., at the residence of Jno. A. Williams, Esq., Mrs. REBECCA HARALSON, wife of the late Jonathan Haralson, and daughter of the late Col. John Farrar of Chatham county, in the 58th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 13th instant, AUGUSTA WRIGHT, infant daughter of Walker and Ann Claypole Meares, aged 14 months and 7 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 17.

BACON,	11	a 00	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX,	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20	a 00	LARD,	13	a 14
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD,	8	a 8½
Sperm	50	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	30	a 31
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans	45	a 50
Java	20	a 00	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10¼	a 11	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 10¾	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 50	a 0 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings	8½	a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy	1 00	a 0 00
FEATHERS,	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	70	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 80
Family	5 35	a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	50	a 0 55
Super.	5 15	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine	5 00	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched	4 75	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn	1 00	a 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	95	a 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats	50	a 00	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	75	a 00	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 30	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 30	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6¼	a 0	Hard	1 10	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits	00	a 0 42½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We reduce quotations.

Flour—Market somewhat depressed.

Corn—Finds ready sale at the advanced quotation.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 15, 1859.

Turpentine, virgin and yellow 2 80, hard 1 60. Spirits 45 to 45½. Tar 1 80. Cotton, sales at 10½ to 11¼. Wheat, red 1 10, white 1 30

At New York, middling upland cotton 11¼. Spirits in active demand at 50 to 50½.

At Cheraw, sales of 571 bales of Cotton at 9 to 11¼.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 13.—Str Flora, with goods for J E McDiarmid, J Ottarburg, J M Vann, J Utley, A A McKethan, G & L Brandt, Brown & Macon, A G Thornton, D Gee, W Draughon, N C & M Jarrall, J M McLeod, Rockfish Co, Col K Murchison, E J Hale & Son, Worth & Utley, J M Beasley.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 15, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for G McNeill, D Kelly, J W Hollingsworth, A G Thornton, Rev J C Huske, G & Barnum, J N Smith, J O Boon & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, H McDonald, J Martine, H & E J Lilly, C B Cook, J W Lett, J Shaw, Ray & Pearce, D & W McLaurin.

Jan'y 16, Str Rowan, with goods for D & W McLaurin, C B Cook, T S Lutterloh, A G Thornton, J H & J Martine, B Rose, J W Lett, Ray & Pearce, and others.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held by the Board of Commissioners on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the following Officers, viz:

Town Constable, to be also Chief of Police, Street Commissioner, Keeper of the Town Clock and Lamp Lighter.
Clerk of the Market and Weigh-Master.
Sexton of the Grave Yard.
Standard-Keeper.
Tax Collector.
Keeper of the Powder Magazine.
4 men to be Town Guard.
Special Justice.
Director of Patrol for Lower Fayetteville.
Town Attorney.
Chief Fire Warden and six Assistants.

Jan'y 17 80-2t

Constable's Election.

I ANNOUNCE myself to my fellow citizens as a Candidate for Re-election for Constable in Fayetteville District. Election on Wednesday, Feb'y 2d.

S. A. PHILLIPS.

Jan'y 18 80te

100 Casks of Lime,

IN prime order, just received and for sale in quantities to suit.

B. ROSE.

Jan'y 17, 1859 80-3t

To Tanners.

A FEW Bbls. TRAIN OIL, of extra quality and in first rate order, for sale by

B. ROSE.

Jan'y 17. 80-4t

SUNDRIES.

PURE White Lead in Oil, and other Paints;
Linseed, Lamp and Machinery Oil;
Hydraulic Cement;
Calcined Plaster;
Land Plaster;
Plastering Hair. For sale by

B. ROSE.

Jan'y 17. 80-3t

BEST CONCENTRATED CIDER VINEGAR. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

50 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED (PARKER MILLS.) For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

Whiskey! Whiskey!!

150 BBLS. pure Corn Whiskey, warranted to be free from poisonous drugs. Just received by

E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 14. 80-3t

Planting Potatoes.

A FEW Bbls. of superior quality for sale by

B. ROSE.

Jan'y 17. 80-3t

SUGAR,—STUART'S REFINED AND BROWN Porto Rico.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

50 BAGS COFFEE, RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

WANTED,

A GOOD SERVANT, to wash, iron and nurse. A liberal price will be paid. Apply to

M. A. BAKER.

Jan'y 16. 1t

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

BACON HAMS, BALTIMORE DRIED BEEF AND Mackerel. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

10 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

I wish to purchase immediately

for a friend, a good negro WOMAN that can cook and wash for a small family. A fair price will be paid in cash for one of good character.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 17, 1859 1t

50,000 SEGARS, FROM 50 CTS. TO $5 PER Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

30 CASES BROGAN SHOES, FOR SALE CHEAP.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

REMOVAL.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON have removed, from No. 104 Wall Street to No. 113 Maiden Lane.

New York, Jan'y 17. 1t

200 SIDES OAK-TANNED SOLE LEATHER,—light, medium and heavy weights. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

10 BOXES CANDY, VARIOUS KINDS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15. 80-

New Crop Molasses.

600 HHDS. CHOICE NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES expected, direct from Cuba, during this month. For sale by

HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington, Jan'y 10 79-1mpd

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses.

250 HHDS. of prime to choice New Crop Sugar.
300 Barrels of choice New Crop New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, daily expected from New Orleans. For sale by

HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 10. 79-2wpd

20 BOXES SODA AND BUTTER CRACKERS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

10 BOXES SUPERIOR SOAP—NO. 1—AND A variety of Fancy Soaps. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine, warranted of the crop of 1858.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan 12, 1859. 79-4w

GARDEN SEED.

FRESH and genuine Garden Seed, growth of 1858, just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 30, 1858. 75-

PICKLES—IN GALLON, QUART AND PINT BOTTLES; Tomato Catsup, in quart and pint bottles; Durham Mustard and Sardines. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

TURPENTINE AND CLUB AXES; GRUBBING Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and various sizes of Hatchets, Trace Chains, Sifters, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Cocoa-nut Dippers, &c., &c. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

COCOA;
CHOCOLATE;
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;

Just received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 10 78tf

20 BOXES SUPERIOR CHEESE;
5 Firkins " Goshen Butter;
5 " " Leaf Lard; and N. C. Bacon.

For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FRENCH BRANDY, Wines, Gin, N. E. Rum. Superior Rye Whiskey, Northern Rectified Whiskey, N. C. Brandy and Whiskey. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Jan'y 15 80-

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same. Those who have long standing accounts, cannot expect further indulgence.

Those who have accounts against me are requested to present the same for payment.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 6, 1859. 77-1mis

Female Normal School,

HIGH POINT, N. C. RAIL ROAD, 15 MILES WEST OF GREENSBOROUGH.

REV. N. McRAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching.

Its next Session will open on the 1st February, in the new brick building recently purchased by the undersigned.

The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms to accommodate 100 boarding pupils. We have made arrangements for lectures, experiments and instruction in Natural Sciences with L. S. Burbank, A. M., formerly associated with Prof. Wm. Russel in the New England Normal Institute, and more recently Professor of Natural Science in a Southern College. The experience of ages has demonstrated the wisdom of educating in elevated and healthy sections of country. The expenses are less than at any other institution of the character in the State.

Board and furnished rooms, with fire-places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English branches $6 to $15 per session; Languages and Ornamentals low. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The proprietor, teachers and pupils dwell together and eat at the same table.

☞ 30 Young Ladies will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay it. Situations guarantied to such.

For full information, address

REV. WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

High Point, N. C., Jan'y 11, 1859 80-8t

Cromartie Academy.

H. J. McNEILL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on Monday, 3d inst., under the supervision of the former efficient Principal.

This Academy is situated in a very healthy community, on the Cape Fear River, ten miles South of Elizabethtown, convenient to a Methodist and a Presbyterian Church; and for intelligence and refinement, the citizens of the surrounding country will compare favorably with any in the State. Students will be prepared to enter either the Fresh or Soph Class at the University.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per Session, according to the advancement of the student. Board can be had convenient to the Academy at $8 per month, everything included.

For further particulars address the Principal at White's Creek, Bladen county, N. C.

Jan'y 8. 80-2*t

Mount Olivet School.

THE Fourth Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on the Fourth Monday in January, 1859. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition at $7, $10, $12½ and $15 per Session of 20 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph, N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for three sessions: his ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian, have been highly satisfactory.

JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
ALFRED BROWER, } Trustees

Jan'y 14, 1859 80*4tpd

Raleigh Female Seminary.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on Thursday, the 13th of January, and continue 21 weeks.

With a full corps of Teachers, and all necessary appliances, this School offers superior advantages to persons wishing to give their daughters a thorough classical and ornamental education. For circulars address the President,

REV. D. R. BRUTON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 18. 80-3t

S. & J. GOULDING,

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Feathers,
Ruches, Flowers,
Laces, Millinery Goods,
Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

Jan'y 17, 1858 80*8m

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by W. R. Bolton, for purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale at the Market House, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 1st February, the following property:—

HOUSE AND LOT occupied by W. R. Bolton. The House is two stories high, contains 6 rooms, 4 fireplaces; and all necessary Out-houses;

One-half interest in the Bailey Place, having on it one of the best Seine-holes on the Cape Fear river—the whole tract will be offered;

1263 Acres of Land on McPherson's Creek, (known as the Mill Tract,) has 36,000 Turpentine Boxes, also a Grist and Saw Mill in good order;

250 Acres of Land lying at the head of Carver's Creek, known as the Torrey Land.

—ALSO—

One Seine and Flat in good order.
1 4 Horse Wagon " " "
1 2 " " " "
1 Cart.
1 Rockaway and Harness.
1 Carryall and Harness.

—ALSO—

Corn and Forage, (a large quantity.)
Farming and Blacksmith Tools.

Terms at sale.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee.

Jan'y 11 79ts

Valuable Property at Auction.

ON Wednesday, January 12th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, I will offer for sale the late residence of Robert Johnson, (on Haymount.) The lot contains about two acres.

Terms:—approved negotiable notes at 90 days.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Dec'r 13. 71-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Robert Johnson, is postponed to Wednesday, 16th February, at 12 o'clock.

S. J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Jan'y 10 78-ts

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by

C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by

C. E. LEETE.

Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by

C

T. WADDILL

HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF THE

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1. 51-1y

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1858. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE.

THIS Convenient and well FURNISHED Establishment was opened for the reception of Boarders on the 12th inst. The subscriber will spare no pains to make all comfortable who may stop at her house. Regular boarders will here find the quiet comfort of home, combined with the advantages to business men of a Hotel.

The stables of Mr. W. C. Troy are in the rear of the Hotel, and travellers may entrust their horses to his care, with the assurance that the best treatment will be bestowed upon them.

MARY ANN POTTER.

Oct. 21. 56-3m

To the Public.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the EXTENSIVE STABLES connected with the Dobbin House, is now prepared to board Horses by the day or month. He has secured the services of an experienced hostler, and promises to give satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

W. C. TROY.

Oct. 21. 56-3m

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,129 95, without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.	
Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 84
Amount premium notes now on hand,	224,968 28
Cash premiums received.	32,317 41

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steele.
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 18Y

SPECIAL COURT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, }

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1858.

His Honor ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS Judge Presiding.

IT is Ordered by the Court, That a Special Term of this Court be held on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1859.

Jurors, Witnesses and Suitors in Civil Causes are hereby notified to attend.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

66tC] JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

July 29, 1858. 32-1y

Water Wheels! Water Wheels!!

WE are now manufacturing VANDEWATER'S IMPROVED

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish wheel and principal gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the wheel and gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

☞ Reference given and required.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George Co., Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has arrived at Wilmington and will shortly visit Fayetteville and vicinity, for the sale of his superior Piano Fortes, and also for the purpose of Tuning and Repairing Piano Fortes.

For all those who may require his services, orders left at the Watch and Jewelry Store of Mr. Green, or at this Office, will be attended to.

Nov'r 24. 66-

Thirty Hands Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.

Aug. 16, 1858. 38-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sandhills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

Land for Sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.

Oct. 15, 1858. 57tf

Land for Sale.

I AM desirous of selling **1600** ACRES OF LAND in the County of Robeson, two miles from Randalsville Post Office. There is on the tract a comfortable DWELLING and all necessary out-houses, also, Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press. 75 acres cleared and under cultivation. All the Tract is fine farming land. No better place can be found for a Turpentine Still. To a person who wishes to make a permanent residence, this is a fine chance. Moral neighborhood; churches and schools convenient. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 18, 1858. 55tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 14, 1858. 54tf

HOUSE, LOT AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Moore County, N. C., on the 19th of December 1858, a negro man who says his name is CHARLES RANSOM, and he says he is free, but failed to show any evidence of his freedom. He is a Mattress-Maker by trade, writes a good hand, about 37 years old, weighs about 170 lbs., 5 feet 8 inches high, very dark complection, quick spoken, rather stooped shouldered. The owner of said negro (if there be any) will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailer.

Carthage, Jan'y 8, 1859 78-6t

TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst., a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving, a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47-tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!

STARR & WILLIAMS,

Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, & READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

NEW GOODS

THE Subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for Cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

Has received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *Cash*; all of which is offered at the lowest market price, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 4, 1858. 54-tf

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE just received in store my Fall Stock, embracing the following articles, viz:

125 Bags Coffee.
65 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar—assorted.
65 " Pork.
50 Boxes good Tobacco.
75 " Candy.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
75 Boxes Crackers.

All of which will be sold for CASH, or on short time to the best of men.

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

Just Received,

A GOOD assortment of—
KERSEYS, BLANKETS, TWEEDS,
JEANS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, SHOES, &c.

—ALSO—

18 DOZ. HOOP SKIRTS,
50 " LINEN AND MARSELLES SHIRTS.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 25, 1858. 66-

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,
4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing,)
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ " do. " 1 do.
10 ½ MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;
Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter, Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY.

Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE; Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

Sugar House Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct'r 14. 54tf

For Sale.

300 BAGS ALUM SALT—2 bushels each,—by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Nov. 6, 1858. 61tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.

Oct, 14, 54-tf

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders,

Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY AND WILSON MALE ACADEMY

WILSON, N. C.

SUPERINTENDED by Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDSON in the Seminary, and by Mr. RICHARDSON and THOMAS MARSHALL, A. B., in the Academy, aided by a full corps of Assistant Teachers.

These Schools will be reopened for the admission of pupils on the 10TH of JANUARY, 1859.

No change of teachers, terms or of the *non-sectarian basis*, on which the Schools have heretofore been conducted. School-rooms and boarding houses separate.

Board from $8 to $10 per month. Tuition from $7 50 to $30 per session of five months.

Circulars, containing the plans of the Schools in full, sent upon application. Address,

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of Wilson Schools.
Or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Sec'y and Financial Agt.

Dec'r 28. 74tF1

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Company have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't, or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 28, 1858. 57-6m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 98tf

Valuable Negro Woman & Children for Sale.

WILL be sold at the Market House on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1859, a VALUABLE WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, to close a deed of trust made by G. W. McDonald to me. Terms of sale, 90 days credit,—notes that will discount at either of the Banks in Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, Trustee.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Jan'y 1, 1859. 76-ts

Small Pox Dead!

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell likely YOUNG NEGROES—Men, Boys, Women and Girls—for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos.pd

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Aug. 18. 38

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to elect its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the human body; and when it the power of the system are is almost entirely dependent *Liver* for the proper performstomach is at fault, the bowels system suffers in consequence having ceased to do its duty organ, one of the proprietors practice of more than twenty wherewith to counteract the it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is bled with **Liver Complaint**, has but to try a bottle, and

These Gums remove all the system, supplying in their invigorating the stomach, purifying the blood, whole machinery, removing effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are better, prevented, by Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufand prevent the food from

Only one dose taken before

Only one dose taken at gently, and cures **Costive**

One dose of two tea-

Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for fecause of the disease, and

Only one dose immediately

One dose often repeated is **Sorbum**, and a preventive

Only one bottle is system the effects of medi-

One bottle taken for lowness or unnatural color

One dose taken a short ger to the appetite, and makes

One dose often repeated **Bowel** complaints yield

One or two doses cures at Children: there is no surer, the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures absorbents.

We take pleasure in recompreventive for **Fever and** and all **Fevers** of a Bilwith certainty, and thousand wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

principal regulator of the performs its functions well, fully developed. The stomach on the healthy action of the ance of its functions, when the as at fault, and the whole of our organ—the **Liver**—For the diseases of that has made it his study, in a years, to find some remedy many derangements to which

at last found, any person troplied with it, in any of the forms, conviction is certain.

morbid or bad matter from places a healthy flow of bile, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the the cause of the disease—

cured, and, what is the occasional use of the

ficient to relieve the stomach rising and souring.

retiring, prevents **Night-**

night, loosens the bowels **tiveness.**

meal will cure **Dyspepsia** spoonfuls will always relieve

male obstruction removes the makes a perfect

relieves **Chall** while a sure cure for **Cholera of Cholera.**

needed to throw out of the close after a long sickness.

Jaundice removes all eal from the skin.

time before eating gives vifood digest well.

cures **Chronic Diar-** while **Summer** and almost to the first dose.

tacks caused by Worms is safer, or speedier remedy in

Dropsy, by exciting the

mending this medicine as a **Ague, Chill Fever, Ious Type.** It operates are willing to testify to its

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working curses, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even *the first dose* giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 11. 62-1y

NOTICE.

Likely Young Negroes Wanted.

MEN, BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

ANY persons having such Negroes for sale, will do well to give me a call before selling elsewhere, as I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. I may be seen or addressed at Warrensville, Sampson county, N. C.

D. L. BROCK.

Nov. 19. 66*2mpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

A. G. Thornton vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander B. Walker resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alex. B. Walker to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

John Winslow vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

Thomas M. McLeran vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

David G McDuffie versus William McDuffie.

Attachment and Garnishment had. Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McDuffie resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William McDuffie to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against the Garnishee, and the property in his possession condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1858.

76*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1858.

Daniel W. McLean, Adm'r of W. J. McDearmid, vs. Arch'd S. Brown.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd S. Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

John R. Carter, Adm'r of Michael Smith, dec'd, vs. James Smith, Ellen Smith, Michael Smith.

Petition to sell real estate filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendants, James Smith, Ellen Smith, and Michael Smith, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] JNO. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

Susan R. Fulmore vs. Alex'd H. Fulmore and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter Harllee and wife Ann, Joseph Fulmore, Robert McTier and wife Caroline, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] JNO. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

Effie McLean and others, vs. Hugh A. McLean and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hugh Archibald McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John McLean, and the children and next of kin of Mary Johnson, late Mary McLean, dec'd, wife of Alex'd Johnson, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.

74*6t] JNO. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

LAUREL HILL SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 10th day of JANUARY 1859, under the care of Mr. JOHN B. BUCHANAN, as Principal, a graduate of the University of N. C.

French and Spanish will be taught, in addition to the branches of an English and Classical education.

The terms are, $6, $9 and $15 per session of five months. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at $8 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Lessons on the piano forte will be given to such young ladies as desire them, at the rate of $15 per session, including the use of instrument.

Each session will close with a public examination.

Dec'r 31, 1858. 76*4t

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next Session of this School, situated at the Chatham Mineral Springs, will commence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1859.

The young ladies are boarded with the Principal at $8 per month, including every expense except lights. Tuition, from $5 to $15 in English branches; Ancient and Modern Languages, $5 each; Music on Piano, with use of instrument, $20; Drawing and Painting, $10; Embroidery and Needle-work $5. Pupils charged from time of entering to the end of the Session. Our instruction is aimed to be thorough and our discipline parental. Young ladies designing to teach are credited till they can earn the money.

For further particulars address

THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.

Goldston P. O., Chatham co., N. C.,
Dec'r 22, 1858. 74*pd4

ROCKINGHAM

Male and Female Academies.

DANIEL McINTYRE and LADY, Principals.

Miss L. F. McLEAN, Assistant in Musical Department.

THE scholastic year of these Schools opened October 18th. The second quarter will commence on the first Monday in January 1859.

For particulars address the Principal, or Dr. C. C. Covington, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

Nov. 29, 1858. 69-8tpd

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 22d inst., on the premises (if not previously disposed of) ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND in Richmond County, located near Rocky Ford on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining the lands of D. McBride, Mrs. Southerland and others, and within half a mile of the W., C. & R. Railroad. There is about 40 acres cleared and under cultivation, with comfortable Dwelling and out-houses.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable location to live, and a good small farm, will do well to call on either of the subscrib